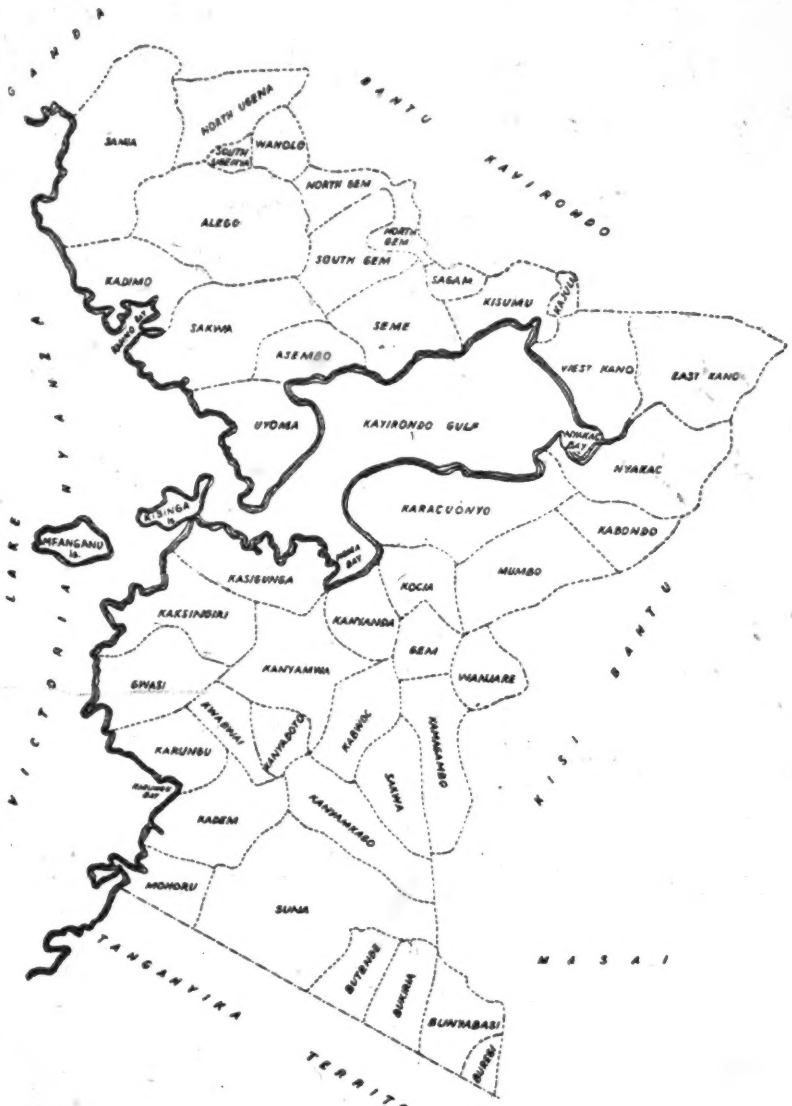
2:Evans-Pritchard E-5 (1936) 1949

FL11 Luo FL11



[following p.26]

SCALE - 1:300,000

Luo tribes (Locations) and tribes (locations) assimilated, or partly assimilated, to the Luo.

4: Hobley G-5 (ca. 1900) 1902 FL11 Luo FL11

§ 2. Nilotic Kavirondo.

101 The generic name of the Nilotic Kavironda is Ja-Luo. By the Bantu Kavirondo they are called Awa-Nife or Nyife, also Awa-Nyoro.

193 *Ja*, *Ka*, and *Yaka* are all prefixes signifying "clan" or "tribe" among the Nile tribes.

The prefix *Tho* signifies language among these people.

Kami or Gemi (call themselves *Gemi*).

101 619 131 Situated to south of River Nzoia between Mumia's and Ugowe Bay. Tribe second in importance in Kavirondo. Nilotic origin; belong to Ja-Luo family. Head chief, Odera Ulalo, son of Umoli. Chief next in importance, Odera Sandei, son of Ulo. Other chiefs: Ilari Atanda (son of Lochi), Wayoti Aratieri.

Subdivisions:—

-Juothi—Odera, Ulalo, Odera Sandei, Atanda Agura.
-Karareo—Ogwel.
-Kagelo—Serua.
-Katumo—Ngaga.
-Kanyadeti—Siwa.
-Kanikwaya—Njwang Kiliko, Ilari, Aratieri.

Lego.

Situate to south of River Nzoia and south-west of Mumia's Nilotic tribe. Part of the tribe acknowledges suzerainty of Mumia. Important chiefs: Ukola Ndonya or Ndong, Ngonga.

Subdivisions:—

-Lafu—Unyango.
-Kukwiri—Othiambo.
-Anyango—Ngonga.
-Kaluo—Ndonya.
-Karuothi—Ukola, Ukelo, Aponyo.
-Yanyujuok—Odero.
-Jamoro—Ogoti, Tao Mwana Uguto.
-Yasiji—Udongo.
-Yakadengi—Otwera.

[pp. 36-51 not processed]

4: Hobley G-5 (ca. 1900) 1902 FL11 Luo FL11

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Nife or Nyife.

Situate north bank of Nzoia River on the road from Mumia's to Port Victoria; a few live on south bank of the river. Nilotic tribe. Principal chiefs: Kero, Mulasi, Atipu, Unyango.

Subdivisions:—

-Punji. Chiefs: Kero, Mulasi and Atipu.
-Techi—Unyango, Nyatengi.

Kisumu.

Situate on south-west flanks of the Maragolia Hills and on the lake shore north and west of Railway Inlet. Nilotic tribe. Principal chiefs: Ngola or Ugola and Ugada.

Subdivisions:—

-Kisero. Chiefs: Onduu.
-Karatenya—Ngola or Ugola.
-Kadongo—Utuma, Wongo, Ugonyi.
-Korando—Ugada, Ogalo.
-Kaponja—Yareri, Magutha, Wambi.
-Sagami—Opio, Mdieki, Kagonyo, Ndumo, Andoka.
-Kadedi—Kimea.
-Yakamenya—Umuchi.
-Yakagonya—Onduu, Aiyeko.
-Kanyawegi—Uchieng.

The Kisero and Yakagonya clan are now amalgamated under Onduu.

Semi.

Situate south of the Kami tribe between that tribe and Ugowe Bay. Formerly unfriendly with the Kami people. Nilotic tribe. Principal chiefs: Wadego, Yagudi, Awina.

Subdivisions:—

Kongo. Chief: Wadekwa.
Tieno—Awina, Abong.
Kalunji—Okechi, Okoko.
Kadipelo—Yagudi, Achola, Ndolo, Hukum.
Kombewa—Okoti, Gumba, Okola.
Were—Wadego.
Kokeri—Abuma, Achachi.

The Kadipelo or Kadipel clan is subdivided as follows:—

Kumbija—Uiti, Okech, Nyabenda.
Konyiwera—Mbima (son of Yagudi).

4: Hobley G-5 (ca. 1900) 1902 FL11 Luo FL11

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Kobita—Undijo.
Kaura—Abundi.
Kanyabong—Hukum.

With the Were clan are incorporated the Kanyadwero, chief Ochanyo. With the Tieno clan are incorporated the Dero.

Sembo.

Situate on north shore of Ugowe Bay. Nilotic tribe. In a measure admit suzerainty of Odera Ulalo. Principal chief: Adola.

Subdivisions:—

Umia—Orero, Yadera.
Kalei—Adola.

Uyoma.

Nilotic tribe, situate at entrance to Ugowe Bay on north shore. Principal chiefs: Lochi (died 1899), Naiya.

Subdivisions:—

Kabuda—Naiya, Kivera.
Katwenga—Lochi (dead), Oginga, Ubuya.
Kobong—Okelo.
Kukwiri—Kariech.

The Kabuda clan live around Laiya Hill, the Katwenga to the east and the others to the north.

Sawakwa or Sakwa.

Nilotic tribe on lake shore to the west of Gemi. Principal chiefs: Ugada, Undieki.

Subdivisions:—

Kanyamwanda Nasimwa—Ugada, Urimba, Ubondo.
Karabori—Nyela, Odero Opio.
Kamiyawa—Buru.
Yakakodi—Odero, Ukumugwam.
Kuduoli—Mbewa, Ngewira.
Kanyavinya (incorporated with Yakakodi).

Timu or Utimu.

Situate on lake shore south of Nzoia mouth. Country called Kadimu; called Wayimbo by Mumia's people. Nilotic origin.

Subdivisions:—

Kadimu—Anam.
Rodi—Uwori.
Niaton—Ugia.

The Kadimu live on the lake shore, the other clans inland.

4: Hobley G-5 (ca. 1900) 1902 FL11 Luo FL11

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Songa.

Situate on the south bank of River Nzoia near Port Victoria. Nilotic origin. They are quite a small tribe. Principal chiefs: Unyando (Wa-Mtoni), Unyando (Wa-Juu).

Kanu or Kadibo (often called Wa-Kitoto).

A Nilotic tribe living in an alluvial plain east of Ugowe Bay. Friendly, vast quantities of food, population large. Principal chiefs: Kitoto, Amimo and Niagoli.

Subdivisions:—

Nyamoga or Moga. Chief: Kitoto.
Kajulu—Abongo (this clan is now all scattered).
Kadibu or Kanu—Yosanga, Hongo.
Kumulu or Koloa—Okwachi, Oyaro, Niagoli.
Kubura—Amimo, Hongo, Unongono, Uyangi, Uyoo, Arudi
Kamagaga—Unyoro, Unyangnoro.
Kabonya—Mbuya, Kitaga, Unyanga.
Kamrungu—Undieki.
Kimera or Sua—Mlema, Ugundi, Ununga, Ora, Yabedo.

The big chief Sendegi, now deceased, belonged to the Sua clan.

Khoro.

A Nife tribe situated between the Lego and Kami. Head chief: Uluma, also Kahuri or Nyango. The Kanyamoti (chief, Handa) are allied to Khoro. They formerly lived near River Nzoia, but fled during Nife fighting; settled near Odera Ulalo.

Subdivisions of the Khoro people:—

Makhoya. Chiefs: Orodi, Chiwani.
Umwangwi—Uluma.
Winyi—Meto.
Mache—Ndeta.

Kaki.

Nilotic tribe, allied to the Lego and Songa tribes. Live near Gangu lake, in the vicinity of the delta of the River Nzoia. Chief: Masingo.

Aiendi.

They live on mainland opposite Lusinga country, called Kasagunga. Nilotic origin. Head chief: Abomba.

Subdivisions:—

Aiendi—Abomba.
Sali—Mahinya.
Diang—Okech.
Tema—Usambo.
Kanireri—Urua.

4: Hobley G-5 (ca. 1900) 1902 FL11 Luo FL11

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Ravula.

Live on south side of Ugowe Bay, opposite Uyoma country Nilotic people. Head chief: Gori Kogalo.

Subdivisions:—

Kadweti. Chief: Awino.
Kabonyo—Osewi, Magolo.
Kajuang—Yariwo, Arani.
Kanyamwa or Kanyambo—Kogalo and Ogalo.
Yahunda—Chikungi, Uyamu.
Saki—Usodo, Uyumbi, Mongwiri.
Kachola or Kologi—Othina.
Kumungu—Mwai.
Kuchieng—Owino, Tigo.
Kasudo—Ukoli.

[578] The Saki people live near Usao hill, and there is a feud between them and the Kanyamwa owing to the latter having been driven from the lake shore, and thus losing their fishing rights. The Saki are very friendly with the Uyoma tribe and the Kanyamwa with the Sawakwa.

Nyakatch.

Live at south-east corner of Ugowe Bay. Nilotic origin. Very friendly people, live in great dread of the Lumbwa. Head chief: Uhuri.

Subdivisions:—

Kadianga. Chief: Uhuri.
Kabodo—Magero.
Jimo—Mwana.
Kajumbo—Atek.
Kandaria—Omoro.
Kaguta—Sewa.

Kalachanya.

A large tribe of Nilotic origin on the south side of Ugowe Bay. They stretch from the west of the Nyakach people to the west side of Uma or Oma Mountain. The head chief is Nyakiti.

Subdivisions:—

Kanyajok. Chief—Nyakiti.
Uma—Ugwan.
Nyalno—Ngar.
Kanyiperi—Umulu.
Adneti—Nyango, Odondi.
Yakandaiya—Ugala, Oyugi.
Utienu—Ngara.
Kodera—Opiawili.
Unyango—Ugala.
Akelo—Achieng.
Ojuach—Ogado.
Ukwafwa—Kimato.
Kabondo—Lalila.

[pp. 57-60 not processed]

HOBLEY. EASTERN UGANDA. Plate I.

Map of KAVIRONDO and neighbouring country, Brit. E. Africa, showing racial distributions.

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[End Map and plate I.]

17: Southall E-5 (1946-1947) 1952 FL11 Luo FL11

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THE KAVIRONDO LUO & CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL DIVISIONS

[p. 2]

[p. 1 has no textual material]

17: Southall E-5 (1946-1947) 1952 FL11 Luo FL11

LINEAGE FORMATION AMONG THE LUO

I. THE SETTING

THE Luo people constitute the third largest tribal unit in eastern Africa, and are by far the largest of the Nilotic-speaking peoples, numbering, by 1947 estimates, some 800,000 individuals. They are entirely contained within the three Kavirondo Districts of the Nyanza Province of Kenya except for some thousands who have now crossed its southern border into the Musoma District of the Lake Province of Tanganyika.

In terms of racial distribution the Luo are the spearhead of the great southward thrust of the Nilotic peoples from the Sudan, and of this spearhead the Luo of South Kavirondo and Tanganyika are the tip. The nearest Nilotic neighbours of the Luo are the Padhola of the Eastern Province of Uganda, whose territory comes within a few miles of the northern Luo boundary; but linguistically their nearest relatives are the Alur who now live 500 miles away, partly in the south-western corner of the West Nile District of Uganda and partly over the border in the Belgian Congo. In geographical terms the Luo occupy the coastal plains which border Kavirondo Gulf and the open expanse of Lake Victoria for fifty miles or so on either side of the entrance to the gulf, and also the foothills and uplands to which these plains give way a few miles inland. Although their territory forms a continuous block all round the gulf, it bears no correspondence to the boundaries of the North, Central, and South Kavirondo Districts, but within each of these consists respectively of 1 out of 19, 14 out of 15, and 19 out of 30 locations.[1] These locations form the territory of lineages or groups of lineages.[2]

II. PRELIMINARY ARGUMENT

THE purpose of this article is to document certain aspects of the theoretical relationship of lineage to family; to demonstrate and interpret the structural importance of females in a system based on strict patrilineal descent; to show the divergence between norm and practice in Luo lineage concepts and Luo lineage activities; and to explain the process by which new lineages of different types are formed by reference to current or recent examples.[3]

If formally questioned on the point, Luo would admit that the members of a lineage are all the agnatic descendants of its founding ancestor, both male and female, living and dead. However, as Mayer remarks (see *The Lineage Principle in Gusii Society*, I.A.I. Memorandum XXIV, p. 7), 'it is no straightforward matter to define the lineage allegiance of women', and the operative members of a lineage in its observable activities are not those who would have to be included in it according to a strict

[1] The word 'location' is in Kenya applied to the territorial subdivisions of administrative districts and has a quite different connotation from that with which it is used in the Union of South Africa and elsewhere.

[2] See Evans-Pritchard, 'Luo Tribes and Clans', *Rhodes-Livingstone Journal*, No. VII, where these groups are described.

[3] For note, see next page.

[p. 5]

19:Wilson E-5 (ca. 1950) 1960
FL11 Luo FL11

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HOMICIDE AND SUICIDE AMONG THE JOLUO OF KENYA

G. M. WILSON

101 THE Luo ("Jaluo," singular; "Joluo," plural) are unique in that they are the only Nilotic speaking people in Kenya. Their place of origin is the Nile Valley; through the centuries by gradual expansion by war and peaceful penetration, they migrated up the Nile Valley, through Uganda, into Kenya, along the shores of Lake Victoria. The term Luo means "swamp" and Joluo "the people of the swamp." Through their migrations they have left behind other Nilotic groups in Uganda and in the Sudan.

●131 The Joluo are chiefly concentrated in Central Nyanza where over half a million of them are found today. There are, however, Luo pockets in North Nyanza and also in South Nyanza.

631 The Luo of Central Nyanza are divided into twelve tribal groups. Each tribal group, with a Government-appointed chief, today forms an administrative unit, a "Location," within the District of Central Nyanza. These administrative units, laid down in the early twenties, coincide fairly accurately with the former tribal boundaries and are accepted by the people.

614 Each Luo tribe can be described as a society of agnatic parallel lineages or clans, each tracing either real or mythical descent from a common eponym or descent through an adopted or affiliated family to the eponym.

614 178 [197] The original form of the clan and lineage structure remains today in comparative purity. The Joluo people—although on the surface they have accepted Christianity—still retain the ceremonial, religious, and ritual aspects of their culture to a very large degree.